

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

THE ANTI-DUELLING LAW.

AN ACT to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

Be it enacted, &c. That if any person shall, in the District of Columbia, challenge another to fight a duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message, purporting or intended to be such challenge, or shall accept any such challenge or message, or shall knowingly carry or deliver any such challenge or message, or shall knowingly carry or deliver an acceptance of such challenge or message to fight a duel, in or out of the said District, and such duel shall be fought in or out of the said District, and either of the parties thereto shall be slain or mortally wounded in such duel, the surviving party to such duel, and every person carrying or delivering such challenge or message, or acceptance of such challenge or message as aforesaid, and all others aiding or abetting therein, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to the trial thereof in the said District, shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall give or send, or cause to be given or sent, to any person in the District of Columbia, any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or if any person in said District shall accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or shall be the bearer of any such challenge, every person so giving or sending, or causing to be given or sent, or accepting such challenge, or being the bearer thereof, and every person aiding or abetting in the giving, sending, or accepting such challenge, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court competent to try the same in the said District, shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall assault, strike, beat, or wound, or cause to be assaulted, stricken, beaten, or wounded, any person in the District of Columbia, for declining or refusing to accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or shall post or publish, or cause to be posted or published, any writing charging any such person so declining or refusing to accept any challenge to be a coward, or using any other opprobrious or injurious language therein, tending to degrade and disgrace such person for so declining or refusing such challenge, every person so offending, on conviction thereof in any court competent to the trial thereof, in the said District, shall be punished by imprisonment to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act, shall leave the District of Columbia, by previous arrangement or concert within the same, with intent to give or receive any such challenge without said District, and shall give or receive any such challenge accordingly, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to the same penalties as if such challenge had been given and received within said District.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every offender may plead a former conviction or acquittal for the same offence in any State or country; and the same, being established, shall be a bar to any further proceedings against such person under the next preceding section of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person offending against the provisions of this act may be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may, at the discretion of the court, be compelled to give evidence before any grand jury, or on any trial in court; but the person so testifying shall not hereafter be liable to prosecution for the same matter, nor shall the testimony so given be used against him in any case whatsoever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be administered to the grand jury in the District of Columbia, they shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to inquire into, and true presentment make of, all offences against this act.

Approved, Feb. 20, 1839.

THE OCEAN—ITS SUBLIMITIES AND BENEFITS.

The effects and uses of the ocean, are so intermingled with what the human race are so essentially concerned with, that they could not have lived as they have done, if at all, without it. It forms a most important compartment of our terrestrial economy. It separates, and yet unites mankind. It keeps nations apart from each other, and in mutual ignorance and seclusion, so long as they are to be unknown an unvisited by each other. But it also presents the easiest channel of their communications and intercourse together, as soon as the time arrives in which they are to have mutual dealings and intercourse. By the protracted separation, each is preserved in its distinctness, until grown up into its designed peculiarities; and is caused to remain in them until the diversity is sufficiently formed in body, habits, and mind. Then when the variety is secured, they are, as the intended period arrives, brought by a train of directed causes, or influencing incidents, into mutual contact and knowledge.

The ocean is likewise a vast agent in the production of clouds and winds, and all the electrical changes of the atmosphere; for the largest quantity of aqueous evaporation is ever rising from it. It is the home of the great fish world, and the natural bed and soil for all the testaceous genera and coral animals, for the cetaceous tribes, the marine animalculæ, and for classes of vegetation peculiarly its own. For these innumerable myriads of organized life it has, therefore, been created, as well for the agencies and phenomena which it occasions to the inanimate departments of our earth.

One grand purpose it is always promoting, and this is, that it kindles irresistibly in every mind which views it, the emotion and sentiment of sublimity; a feeling of vastness of extent and moving power; a perception of grandeur, combined with the most attractive beauty, when the sun-bright calm is adorning its radiant and shimmering waves; and of terrific majesty and agitating horror, when the storm throws up its waves, and

hurls their foaming masses with a restless fury, as if destruction were acting in a living form, and rushing determinedly to overwhelm us. Nothing more fully impresses man with a conviction of his personal helplessness, and comparative feebleness, when confronted with the forces of surrounding nature; nor more compels him to feel, that power, infinitely greater than his own, is ever subsisting above and about him, to which he is completely subjected, and against which he is impotent to struggle. He may give this never-dying power what denomination he chooses; but it forces him, by the ocean tempest, by the aerial whirlwind, and by the appalling thunder, to feel the certainty of its existence, and the tremendous possibilities of its agency. If he be wise, he will recognize it as the herald, and representative, and proclaimer, of the Deity himself, and as the sensorial proof that he exists, and reigns, and actuates, and providentially governs; for the more terrible the agitation of the winds, and waves, and lightning appear, and by their effects prove themselves to be, the more evidence they give to our eyesight and judgment, how speedily they would spread ruin and desolation through material nature, and over man's human world if no superintending and controlling mind watched and limited their agency. The safety of our much-compounded globe, and of ourselves, depends every hour on the judgment and vigilance with which all the active forces of nature are coerced, guided, adjusted, and regulated, so that they never shall operate to produce general evil or universal destruction, or any more than the permitted portion of either; and yet without the guardian administrator, and according to their own ungoverned and unrestricted properties and natural restlessness, it is obvious that, in no long series of time, these impetuousities and collisions, if self actuated only, would shake and shatter all things into fractures, confusion, and death.

The ocean was a device of the Almighty, which, when executed, by placing the seas in their present positions and diffusion, gave this providence the easy means and power of distributing the nations of which he meant his human population to consist, in such localities, and with such connexions and insulations, and immediate or future relations, as his progressive plan required.—Turner's Sacred History.

A Graphic Drawing.—Few are aware of the arduous duties of an editor's life. Always busy, active in body and mind, with diversified opinions to harmonize or contend against—unmanfully and often malignant opponents to oppose—with an anxiety that borders on distress for fear of failure to do right—and often meeting a wilful combination of interesting foes to combat—active enemies, throwing firebrands to dissever the friendly from him—slanders pouring thick as "slygian fumes about"—losing the confidence of this patron, getting the ill will of that—debarred from the socialities of life on account of political excitement—imposed upon by pretended friends, and his language perverted by the deceitful, racking the brain by day and by night to please, and torturing it for some new matter to make up that "variety which is the spice of life"—ransacking the labyrinthine mazes of philosophy, natural and moral, arts and sciences, statistics, poetry, and all the "round of being," to furnish entertainment and instruction for the young and aged, of various conditions in life, of all kinds of disposition, and temperament, and taste—and after all, to see the whole vanishing like the midnight vision, and his labors unrewarded by a little exertion to sustain him—the editor sits his brief hour on the billowy ocean of life, and dies forgotten—and his debts unpaid!—St. Clairsville Gaz.

James Madison.—Whatever relates to this distinguished patriot must be interesting to every American; at least to every one who cherishes the Federal Constitution, the Union of the States, and the system of representative democracy under checks and balances exhibited in our State governments. We therefore publish a beautiful extract from his writings quoted in a memoir of that great man, written by Charles J. Ingersoll, and lately delivered before the American Philosophical Society. The memoir was afterwards published at the request of the Society.—Poulson.

Advice to my Country.—As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do it till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled therefore to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years, who espoused in his youth, and adhered his life, to the cause of its liberty, and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the avowed enemy to it be regarded as Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised one as the Serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise.

A Naval Incident.—Lieutenant Patten's Ode "Come, let us die like men," reminds us of an incident which occurred on board the United States ship of the line Delaware, while stationed in the Mediterranean a few years since. The ship took fire near the magazine—and, of course, caused much alarm throughout the ship, as it was momentarily expected that the fire would communicate to the powder, and blow the whole ship's company sky-high. At such a time, when death was staring every one in the face, some unwonted confusion and a disregard of the established rules of discipline might naturally be expected. But the first Lieutenant, Thomas W. Wyman, who now commands the corvette John Adams, on the East India station, by his coolness and decision of character, worthy of admiration, checked at the outset any symptom of insubordination, and restored confidence to the terrified crew. He ordered them sternly to attend to their respective duties, and added, "If we must die, let us meet death as brave men should." This exhortation operated like a magical influence on the minds of the men. They went coolly and systematically at work under the direction of their officers, and the fire was soon extinguished.—Boston Jor.

Horrid Case of Intemperance.—An inquest was held Saturday on the body of Ann Nevins, a Scotch woman, aged 27, at No. 71 Mott street, dead from intemperance. The body was in a horrid state, and the child of the woman, aged two, was found clinging to it. The cries of the infant attracted the notice of those in the same house, when, on breaking open the door, the revolting spectacle as above related was presented.—Star.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

BY A PHYSICIAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

I have so often seen remedies for human ill given to the newspapers, and at once consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while hesitated to present this remedy to the public. For fourteen years I have prescribed it, and witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from fourteen years' experience, that no disease or injury to the human system has a more certain remedy than this for the most distressing of all injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost instantaneous; from a minute to half an hour, will usually find a full relief from pain. No matter what the extent of the burn, even if all the skin is removed from the body. The first knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of a little boy, who fell into a half-hogshead of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles from swine. The entire person and limbs of the boy passed under water up to the chin, so as to scald his whole neck. On removing his clothes, nearly all the skin followed from his neck, hands, arms, back, abdomen, and almost every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied, as a momentary application, until the physicians should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came, and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to remain with the remedy over him until he should die. In six weeks he was reported quite well, with scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs. The remedy increases in value from the fact, that under almost all circumstances it may be obtained. It is as follows:—Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts or nearly so of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted, spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier and more perfect adaptation. If in very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done, many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial, will hand this remedy around our country, and invite attention to it, and that also those who use it may give their testimony for or against it, I feel assured that in a few months, this most efficacious and almost unfailing remedy will be every where known and used in the United States.—United States Gazette.

Preservation of the Peach Tree.—We find the following in a late number of the Baltimore Patriot, and, if it should assist in preserving this delicious fruit from the attacks of insects, or the tree from disease, it will be most welcome to the peach-grower. At any rate it can do no injury, and is well worthy of a trial.—Gen. Farmer.

"This valuable fruit has for a considerable number of years past fallen a victim to a destructive insect that preys upon it near the root, which is discoverable by a gummy substance issuing from the trunk. Many recipes have been given to prevent and destroy this ruinous insect, but they do not appear in many cases to have the desired effect. The writer of this had a favorite tree in his yard which has been for some years infested with these insects, and which he has taken great pains to remove by the application of ashes, lime, tar, &c., all of which have failed to answer the intended purpose. In the course of the last spring, when the leaves came out, they changed to a pale color, and, to all appearance, the tree was going to die. As a last resort for its restoration he had recourse to charcoal; a small box was placed around the roots of the tree and filled with this article. It so far succeeded that in a short time the tree revived, and took the second growth, and now is in a luxuriant state; the leaves are of a dark green color, and must surprise all who had previously seen it."

Interesting to Manufacturers.—New Steam Cotton Mill.—Among all the steam cotton mills in the United States, probably there is no other equal to the one recently erected and put in operation in the town of Newburyport, Mass., by General Charles T. James, formerly agent for the Steam Cotton Manufacturing Company, Providence. General James is a self-taught man, and in his new mill he has introduced many improvements, which render it a superior establishment. This establishment is situated in the rear of Pleasant street, Newburyport. The establishment contains seven thousand spindles, and 144 power looms for wide cloth, with the necessary preparation. The carding engines are constructed on the same improved railway plan, and the entire machinery is driven by a double steam engine, calculated at seventy-five horse power.—There are in this mill two mules, and two stretchers, each containing one thousand spindles, more than twice the usual number, which operate with as much ease as ordinary mules, and require only the additional help of one piecer. The machinery throughout is admirably constructed and arranged, and finished in a style which has probably never been surpassed. There is but one upright moving shaft in each story; the horizontal shafts being suspended over the head. The machines are therefore all belted from above, and neither belt nor shaft obstructs the space below. The looms are all on an approved construction, and the room which contains them is not crowded with belts and shafts. The pulleys lie near the floor, and receive their belts from the shafts beneath. The weaveshop, therefore, presents the appearance of safety and comfort, common to all the other rooms, seldom met with in a cotton mill. Entirely detached from the main building, is the engine and boiler house, separated into two compartments, by a solid brick partition running through the centre.

The cost of this mill, including machinery and engine, was \$90,000.—Prov. Jr.

A Distressing Report.—The New York American mentions a distressing report to the effect that the "centre of the island of Guadalupe has sunk far below the tide level. This effect is supposed to have been produced by some volcanic action having a connection with the late earthquake at Martinique. Guadalupe is divided by a creek running nearly through the centre of the island, one side of which is a limestone formation, and the other volcanic. Some very celebrated plantations, with extensive buildings, once of great value, are said to be completely submerged."

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH RAILROADS.

From the London Observer.

During the last month or six weeks, crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have, to the great surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Solio, been seen wending towards, and inquiring their way to, an obscure house, No. 6 Carlisle street, near Soho Square. In the course of the past week, the excitement has greatly increased by a vast assemblage of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of colleges and of scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, railroad directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were, (as we found out by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam engine, which, with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonising therewith, are destined to work the following wondrous changes and improvements in the present system of steam carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

"The engines and trains cannot possibly go off the railway or upset.

"They can run on any required curve with speed, safety, and a minimum degree of friction.

"They can ascend and descend all acclivities that can be required in railways, and with speed and convenience.

"They are relieved of all the dead-weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than is required to bear the load of goods and passengers.

"The carriages, bodies and weight, will be almost on the ground.

"They will be less expensive than those at present in use; and the immense expenditure of tunnelling, embankments, cuttings, &c. &c., will be entirely avoided.

"The repairs of the railway, the 'wear and tear' of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use.

"The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line any desired direction."

The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is a Mr. Kollman, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles. He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his models and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of \$300, and is on the scale of one and a half inches to a foot.

Old Etna.—The eruptions of Etna were active and increasing in the end of October. The lava ran down the mountain in a subterranean channel, formed of the ancient consolidated lava, 800 feet long and over 60 broad and 15 feet high. Near the crater where it is open to view, it forms a cascade of liquid fire. The mountaineers walk fearlessly over this buried stream of fire which they discern shining through the crevices beneath their feet. Ashes and stones are vomited up sometimes in clouds to obscure the sky. The detonations and *Meublements de terre*, are often heard and felt as far off as Messina. Much destruction is anticipated.

The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles have, in a body, resigned—being dissatisfied with the minister at Paris. The Marseillais are a fiery, high-minded race up from the time that Rome and Greece sent their sons to be educated there 600 years before Christ.—Star.

Number of Murders in Kentucky.—Bishop Smith in a long letter to the Hon. R. Wickliffe says it has been ascertained that there have been from thirty to forty homicides in Kentucky annually for three years past, and not a single execution. There have been within the three years but five or six penitentiary convictions for murder. He inscribes this impunity in crime to the law for capital punishment, and recommends that imprisonment be substituted for hanging.

Bank of France.—The Bank of France has in its vaults 236 millions of francs in specie; its notes in circulation amount to twelve millions; the deposits on account of individuals are fifty-nine millions; deposits of the government one hundred and eighty millions; its port folio contains one hundred and sixty-five millions consisting of paper not yet due. This last amount shows that the institution knows how to combine prudence with promptitude in affording facilities to commerce.—Louisianian.

DESERT OF CALIFORNIA.

This immense plain, the existence of which was, until very recently, wholly unknown, is situated in the central part of Upper or New California, in Mexico. It is limited on the north by a mass of rocks, which separate it from the head waters of the Lewis river; on the west by an irregular chain of mountains, extending in parallel ridges along the shores of the Pacific Ocean; on the east side by the western branch of the Colorado; and on the south by the valley of the Colorado. Its area is equal to that of Virginia, and consists of an elevated plateau or table of land, flanked on all sides, by descents more or less inclined, according to their geological structure.—In all its essential features, this remarkable waste resembles the great Sahara of Africa. It presents little else than an arid surface, broken at intervals by a few detached mountains of limited extent, but rising, in some instances, above the region of perpetual snow. From these mountains, small streams flow during the rainy season. On reaching the plains, these torrents instantly disappear in the sand, leaving no other trace of their existence than the fragments of rocks and other debris which are borne down by the current and deposited at the basis of the hills. No region can present a more dreary and desolate appearance. A solitary antelope or black-tailed deer, wild in the extreme, and a few straggling Indians, among the most wretched objects in creation, may sometimes be seen traversing the plains. The country beyond the mountains which bound the Desert on the west, is inhabited by numerous tribes of the short-haired Indians. They occupy the valley of the Buenosventura, and hunt the elk, antelope, black-tailed deer, grizzly bear, &c. Immediately adjoining the Desert on the northeast, is situated one of the most extensive lakes in this part of the continent. In common with all other insulated lakes of great extent, its waters are strongly impregnated with rock salt, which abounds in the mountains on the east.—Turner's Notes.

The Michigan State Bank and the Detroit City Bank have suspended specie payments; the first on Monday, the 25th ult., the latter some days earlier.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following are the acts in relation to the District of Columbia passed at the last session of Congress:

A resolution to fix the salary of the physician to the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

An act giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Virginia Legislature to amend the act incorporating the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad Company.

To provide for the erection of a new jail in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

A resolution authorising the opening of an alley and the execution of certain deeds in the city of Washington.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a criminal court in the District of Columbia."

A resolution directing the manner in which certain laws of the District of Columbia shall be executed.

An act making appropriation for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

To extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city of Washington over the Potomac bridge.

To prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending in which the Bank of Columbia, in Georgetown, may be a party.

Supplemental to the act granting certain city lots to the corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned, approved the fourteenth day of July, 1832.

THE ASTONISHING BLACKSMITH.

Mr. Chick, an excellent artisan, sent out by the London Missionary Society, in 1821, was the first European smith who settled in the interior of Madagascar, and to him the natives of Ankova especially indebted for their improvements in the art of working in iron. He reached the capital in 1822, and fixed his residence at Ampanibe, where he erected his shop, and fitted it up in the European style, as far as circumstances would admit. Mr. Chick was himself a powerful man; and the tools, the bellows, the anvil, and the large sledge hammer which he used, filled the natives with the greatest astonishment. The report of his great strength soon reached the palace; and, shortly after he began his work, the king, with a number of his officers, paid him a visit. Mr. Chick's boys were at work at an anvil of middling size; a spare one, of considerable weight, was standing on the floor in another part of the shop; and the King, after looking about with admiration for some time, told his officers to lift the anvil that was standing on the floor. Each in turn put forth his utmost strength, but could not raise it from the ground. "What!" said the King, "are you all conquered? Let me try." His Majesty then laid hold of it with all his might, and tried to raise it from the ground, but with no better success than his officers. "Ankaizay," said the King, "avelao mba atas ny vazaha ankohi, triny—Enough; let the white man try now." Mr. Chick then lifted the anvil to a considerable height from the ground, to the surprise of all present; and it is singular to notice the first impression which this evidence of the superior strength of the Englishman produced on the minds of the King and his suite: they all concurred in declaring that it would be dangerous to fight with such a man.—Ellis' Madagascar.

Coal Vein on Fire.—Our readers will remember that during the severe cold in January, two persons were destroyed in Mr. L. C. Dougherty's works at Coal Castle, from incautiously placing a fire in the drift. We regret to state that the flames on that occasion communicated to the breast and proppings, and have been ignited ever since, and up to this time the element has baffled every exertion to subdue it. It would surprise some of our friends who think that white ash coal cannot burn without a strong draught, to see a whole mine in flames which cannot be smothered, and to stop which, Mr. Dougherty will eventually be compelled, Cyrus like, to turn the course of some stream and drown it out.—Pottsville Jour.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN SEXSMITH respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has relinquished his former stand to his brother Wm. Sexsmith, and that he has taken the store 4 doors west of Dr. Gunton's corner, and two doors west of Mr. R. Keyworth's Jewelry store, where he has opened an entire new stock, consisting of the following articles:

Gentlemen's calf and morocco boots, Nullifiers and boot-trees, pumps and shoes.
Ladies' boots and shoes,
" morocco and kid slippers,
" white and black satin slippers.
Misses' boots & shoes, morocco, kid & colored slippers.
Together with a general assortment of common boots and shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash price. Call and get a bargain.
Feb. 23—

NEW SPRING GOODS.—We have just received
1 case light ground muslins, very cheap
1 do light rich prints
30 dozen bleached cotton hose
25 pieces soft finish Irish linens
1 case white cambrics.
Feb. 23—

NET COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have this day opened
8 dozen fine net cotton shirts
8 do heavy brown net cotton drawers.
Also on hand, 30 dozen brown cotton half hose, heavy
15 do gentlemen's dark & light kid gloves.
Feb. 23—

WIDE BOMBASINS, BLUE-BLACK AND JET-BLACK.—
10 pieces French Bombasins
10 do Jet black do
Jan. 19—

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a valuable farm, ten miles from this city, in Prince George's county. It contains about 176 acres of land, about 80 acres in wood, and 25 in meadow. It also contains a fine young orchard of choice fruit, a comfortable dwelling, and out-houses. The soil would be well adapted to the growth of the *Morus Multicaulis*. To a company of persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk it affords a fine opportunity. The subscriber would take a portion of stock if such a company can be formed immediately, and will purchase the farm. It is now unoccupied, and consequently possession can be had at once. The situation is as pleasant and healthy as any in this part of the country. Inquire of ULYSSES WARD, at the lumber yard on 12th street, near the canal, where building materials may be had at fair prices.
Jan. 19—

FRENCH WOOLEN BLANKETS.—We have on hand received expressly for family use,
20 pairs 11-4 heavy blankets
50 do 13-4 do do
52 do 13-4 do do
25 do 14-4 do do
Dec. 29—

MOUSSELINES DE LAINE.—Just received—
8 pieces Mousselines, 6-4 wide, very cheap.
Jan. 12—

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber is authorized to sell 2,000 genuine *Morus Multicaulis*, well grown and of mature wood. Those wishing to purchase should apply early.
FLODOARDO HOWARD,
Jan. 26. Near 7 buildings